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# WEEKLY PEOPLE



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## GIVE THESE YOUR CONSIDERATION

### POINTED COMMENT ON VARIOUS HAPPENINGS, INDUSTRIAL, LEGISLATIVE AND OTHERWISE, OF THE WEEK.

When Samuel Gompers failed ignominiously, as he always does, in his attempt to defeat Speaker Cannon for re-election to Congress, Mr. Gompers said: "The fight is not over; I shall carry it into Congress." The Speaker suffered last week a severe blow in the House. Mr. Gompers should now insert a spicy editorial in his next month's "Federationist" claiming the victory of the allied "Insurgents" and Democrats as his work. The editorial should be surrounded with a picture of Gompers as Asleep's "fly on the wheel."

"Too little for independence, just enough for making sad experience" is the motto that the 21 Holland farmers, who have come to settle in Minnesota, will be soon able to set up on their farms. These credulous immigrants, with their \$3,000 or less in cash will here soon discover that the capitalist atmosphere of America is not the backward bourgeoisie one of the country left behind. In Holland a competence may yet be the reward of thrift. In capitalist America he who would enjoy a competence must have enough for affluence; and he who would have affluence must let others work for him. Affluence is the reward of "absorption" of the wealth produced by others. For that the Holland batch of immigrants bring neither the necessary cash nor the requisite "cleverness."

The indictments found against the National Packing Company of Chicago may be "claptrap" as the Company's lawyer Mr. Untermeyer pronounces them to be. Probably they are "claptrap" in the sense that Mr. Untermeyer has in mind: The indictments won't interfere with the Company's "business." The indictments are, however, not claptrap in another sense. Whatever else the indictments may fail to accomplish, they have given one more, nay, a nine-fold additional punch to the protruding nose of the tall lie set afloat by capitalist apologists to the effect that, "exactly the opposite of what Socialists claim, there is a steady tendency away from concentration: more individual concerns now do business in any industry than ever before." The indictments uncover the fact that not less than nine different packing establishments, located in different cities and States, all claiming to be "independent" and all sailing under different names, are but branches of the National Company. All the ten are one combine with ten different aliases.

On March 21 the Senate Committee on Pensions debated seriously the proposition to pension ex-President Roosevelt with \$10,000 a year, and the widows of Presidents Harrison and Cleveland with \$5,000 a year each. Though the former proposition failed the latter was carried. The Chairman of the Senate should be notified when the successful proposition is to be reported in the Senate. On that morning the reverend gentleman should take for his text: Mark 5, verse 25—  
"For he that hath, to him shall be given; and he that hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he hath."

True philanthropy comes out of every page of the March 1 circular issued to the public by the American Tobacco Company, Tobacco Trust, for short. The circular sets forth that "upwards of a hundred persons in the United States meet with the loss of a leg or an arm daily"; that "these persons are mostly wage earners"; that they need artificial limbs "to take care of themselves and their families"; and that the way to get that artificial limb and gain a good living is for these cripples to peddle a certain type of tobacco brand. Where does the philanthropy come in? Why, obviously, it is a hint to the thousands who are starving with all their four limbs on, to allow themselves to be crippled and then pople into affluence by peddling the cut.

If the corporations which are doing business in the Philippine Islands, and which are growing at the law limiting the number of acres that a corporation may purchase to 2,500, and which are protesting the impossibility of at all, at all commanding a large business enterprise unless one owns more than 2,500 acres—if these unwise corporations don't shut up, they will get the Single Tax down upon them. It takes just such a huge capitalist whopper, as that over 2,500

## THE BONFIRE SHOOTING UP LAST FLASHES

acres are needed for a large enterprise, to furnish the foundation for such a huge economic whopper as the Single Tax to piouette upon.

Quite fittingly Dr. Devine of the New York Charity Organization—an organization that, like the rest of bourgeois "charitable" bodies, would rather break a leg than abolish wage slavery and involuntary poverty, seeing that wage slavery furnishes a pretext for "charities" which are charitable only to the placemen who run them—quite fittingly Dr. Devine is to preside on the 6th of April at a meeting in Murray Hill Lyceum where will be discussed "The Living Wage and the Consumer." There never can be a "living wage." Wages imply slavery. The slave does not "live"; he vegetates. As to the "consumer," there is only one class to whom the title applies—the capitalist class: it consumes only. The workers are producers. To them the capitalist's issue of consuming does not apply. If they get the full social share of their product, their "consumption" will take care of itself. If they don't get their full share of their social product but only the wage slave's wage, to talk of "consumption" to them is to propose a system by which to live on hot-air.

L. Werner, the Socialist party Editor of the S. P. paper, the Philadelphia "Tageblatt," has leaped to the very forefront of Revolution. The orthodox conception of Socialism used to be that "Socialism is struggle"—struggle between Labor and Capital. Mr. Werner revolutionizes the concept. His motto is: "Let us have peace"—why fight? The most turbulent period in the world was the period in which nunneries and monasteries sprung up. The present disturbed state of society might yet signalize itself by an outcrop of Wernerian monasteries.

Ungrateful Labor! Just after the Civic Federation, inspired by Seth Low and other such "friends of Labor," deliberated lengthily upon legislation to protect Labor and issued a thick book on the subject, Labor, ungrateful Labor in Philadelphia decides to set up its own political party to take care of its own interests. And the worst of it is that the Labor guilty of such ingratitude is the very Labor that constitutes the tail to the Civic Federation kite. To have the tail whack the head—horrid!

The Des Moines, Ia., "Register and Leader" of the 11th of this month, giving a description of the exploration of the new Post Office in that city by a wondering crowd tells about the thing most wondered at as having been the "inspectors' galleries." These galleries are described as winding "about the roof of every part of the work rooms," and as being provided "at frequent points with small gratings through which the inspectors may oversee everything that is going on without the employees knowing that they are under surveillance"; and the description explains that these secret galleries and concealed gratings are "considered necessary because of the vast amount of valuable matter handled by the clerks and carriers." If the description of the new Post Office given by the "Register and Leader" is complete, then the building is defective. There should be another secret gallery furnished with another set of concealed gratings to keep the inspectors under surveillance.

The New York "Sun," ever a Devil's Advocate, sometimes, gives itself hard licks with its own forked tail. This is the disrespectful, however truthful, and disrespect-engendering style in which the "Sun" comments upon the ways of present Congresses:

"During this session some 40,000 bills have been introduced in the two houses of Congress, most of them of course in the so-called 'lower house.' They include propositions to deepen Duck Lake, straighten Possum Fork, provide pensions for the stepchildren of the young wives of decrepit veterans, multiply rural delivery routes, settle boundary lines between chicken farms, reduce the jail sentences of deserving Rough Riders and do a thousand other things never dreamed of in the philosophy of the Founders."

The Vassar College debaters have decided negatively on the resolution "That the American Federation of Labor is justified in demanding the closed shop." One wonders whether in their arguments they brought out the fact that the American Federation of Labor is a scab-harding concern, keeping one craft at work when its brothers are on strike; that by its long-term contract system it binds its members to accept wages which have long grown inadequate; that it helps the employers keep the workers divided against themselves by raising the false cry of "inferior races" and "anti-immigration"; that, in short, it is in fact a bosses' organization, officiated, engineered and run in the employers' interest only—except for deputized exceptions—and hence is not "justified in demanding" anything of a progressive workingman but a speedy

While the bonfire of the Philadelphia strike is evidently sinking, nevertheless, as sinking bonfires frequently do, its last flashes are, tho' intermittent, vivid.

"Let us have peace!" exclaims the Philadelphia Socialist party paper "Tageblatt" in an article in which it sides with the Brewers for having left the strikers in the lurch.—He who could fail to read by the light of this flash the tale of S. P. poltroonery, perfidy and dishonesty would not know Dishonesty, Perfidy and Poltroonery even if he saw them coming down the road on horseback.

"Two bombs exploded wrecking the cars on a quiet street," and "clever plain clothes men managed to get into a committee room of strikers where they saw percussion caps and other explosives concealed."—Every spark in this flash underscores the experience that, if the proletariat cannot be egged on to some act of dementia that may give a handle for bourgeois butcheries, then the bourgeois himself gets his agents in "plain clothes" to commit the butcheries. For every one bomb ever thrown by angry workers, a dozen are exploded by deliberately cool bourgeois agencies.

"Tim Healey's powermen remain loyal to the Company and to their con-

burial. If the Vassar girls brought this out, their work was well done.

Poor Catiline of Caesarian and Cleopatran days! He, who in those days of Roman revolution, sought to break up the patriciate, and whose name has been handed down to posterity as synonymous to all that a ruling class considers execrable—he, poor Catiline, is now summoned out of his grave by ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck and made to do a novel duty. He is made to do duty as a prototype of Jotham P. Alida, who is charged with having been a member of the "black cavalry" at Albany in the interest of the capitalist patriciate!

"A bill in restraint of trade" is the name that should be given to the bill introduced in the Assembly at Albany to restrict legislators from practising law. Such a bill is obviously intended to restrain the trading facilities that our politicians enjoy behind the wholesale and retail and bargain counter of the legislative shop.

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"Great dearth of labor on the farm. Millions of fertile acres for sale cheap. Back to the land, and solve the wage question."—Editorial trumpet blast in metropolitan dailies, picturing conditions as they "might have been." "Family of six, three of them children, live three years on garbage. Two insane as result."—Despatch from those same country districts, showing conditions as they really are.

"Financial delirium" is the name that James J. Hill gives to existing conditions. So was there once a "feudal delirium." The latter was the overture to the bourgeois revolution. Any doubt as to what the former is the overture to?

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tract."—This lambent tongue of fire curs around the stake at which Craft Unionism stands pilloried; and by the draft it raises, throws open the files of the "Wall Street Journal" at the place where that candid bourgeois publication applauds A. F. of L.-ism as "the bulwark of American capital." Surely that system of labor organization that authorizes one battalion of Labor to fire into the ranks of another in battle with the capitalist class deserves the applause of Capital,—and simultaneously consumes the pilloried abortion.

flashes the fact.

The rumblings in behalf of a Labor Party, heard since the start of the Philadelphia bonfire, are growing louder, and delegates have been called to organize and launch such a party in Philadelphia.—Tis not the light of this flash alone that is luminous, also the crackle that accompanies it is instructive. Its light once more lights up the fact that the S. P. bootlicking of fakirkdom has caused the S. P. to become "a hissing and a by-word with the wage workers of America," such a hissing and by-word that, when they think of politics, they forthwith turn away from the fraudulent concern, and seek to set up their own party. And the crackle that accompanies the flash tells loudly enough that the flash is but an aspiration, and that the aspiration lacks as yet the sufficient Socialist Labor Party drill to secure its realization and save it from evaporation.

"The most experienced in politics and labor difficulties cannot recall a situation to equal the present where President Wm. D. Mahon of the national organization of traction men is turned down and a strike ordered to continue."—The near to 80,000 audience, that is witnessing the Philadelphia bonfire, witness at this point the figure of the said President Mahon reeling, blinded by the flash. Hitherto—in Troy, in Detroit, in Chicago, in New York—wherever his "men" went out on strike, the gentleman's appearance on the stage ever was the certain symptom of the strike being ordered off after "hearty handshakings" between the worthy President and the respective Company. A modern Anthony, President Mahon never appeared on the scene to praise but to bury the Caesar of a Labor Revolt. The long lane is turned at last. The bonfire

It must be admitted that, tho' the Philadelphia bonfire is giving unmistakable signs of collapse, it upholds the traditions of well brought-up bonfires of shooting up with their dying breath grand tongues of luminous flames, and thus their spirit, like John Brown's even after he was hanged, goes marching on.

## SAN FRANCISCO LETTER

### FLASHES ON EVENTS IN CITY OF GOLDEN GATE.

Andrew Carnegie Entertains Himself on Public Platform—Unemployed Army Increases in Numbers—Inane Talk Reported in "Labor" Paper.

San Francisco, Calif., March 19.—The great event of the week, that is, judging by the amount of space devoted on the front page of the capitalist organs, is the visit of Andrew Carnegie to the Coast. All the high officials of the state and city with one exception attended a banquet given in his honor. Mayor McCarthy as the exception who, by some strange oversight or rather by some foresight, wasn't invited. Earlier in the week he had inadvertently referred to Andrew as a "philanthropic sort."

Carnegie, in the course of an inspired

speech dropped the following gems which are characteristic of the ultra-capitalistic mind: "Drink is one of the principal causes of poverty and inefficiency"; "The present land tax system of England is infamous"; "I could have made \$50,000,000 in the panic—but I do not want to make any more money"; "I believe in the unequal distribution of wealth," (unprejudiced view.) and a number of others equally sagacious.

His speech covered a wide range

of subjects, dealing with the Martian canal theory down to the Socialist theory. He does not believe in either of these. To the satisfaction of those present he floored the latter by spinning the usual funny yarn about the Socialist who was quite willing to divide up with every one excepting when the theory was to be applied to his own property.

Casting aside the fact that the Socialist doesn't believe in dividing up but wants the whole of his product, it isn't hard to see Andrew's aversion to halving property when by the present system he is enabled to take four-fifths, which is entirely satisfactory.

Fame and fortune are in store for the man who can compute the periodicity of the orbit of that comet, "Prosperity."

The "perturbations," however, are so great and uncertain as to render the results of questionable value. A local electrical journal says it (good and bad times) is a natural phenomenon and cannot be avoided. Frank ignorance.

The foregoing is rather astronomical but it is in season and is, therefore, excusable.

Our "labor" administration is doing everything that can be expected from "pure and simpledom." By a vote of 12 to 6 they recently voted to take away one-third of the light and air space in tenements; this in fulfillment of their

election promise to give the business interests a fair deal.

Frisco's reserve army of unemployed grows greater and the employment offices are in clover. Murray and Ready's, the largest of these, is thronged daily by hundreds willing to pay for the privilege of being exploited. As if to add insult to injury the entrance is surrounded on either side by signs, one of which depicts Justice supporting a pair of scales which are balanced by Capital and Labor.

On the sign the following legends are inscribed: "The right of man to live," "The right of man to work," and again, "Unity is strength." (The reader is left to establish the connection between these sentences.) The other sign is a picture of two men representing Capital and Labor (the former in immaculate dress suit and the other in overalls) and on which is written: "Why should we fight when we can reason together," and in larger letters, "Peace, perfect peace." The incongruity of all this will be apparent when one remembers these agents are antagonistic to all forms of organized labor.

But three doors away from this labor office the Army Recruiting Department have established a branch office. This is certainly a master stroke. Gay posters depicting the easy life of a soldier accompanied with promises of certain and regular pay, good food and clothing and a chance of seeing the world must appeal to this hungry and homeless multitude.

"Labor is separated from Capital by no greater distance than lies between the heart and the head. Shall we take it from the mouths of either that both are not animated by the same soul? The mouth being next to the head perhaps gives the head the right to direct the hands, but, "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," and wherewithal shall the mouth be fed if the mouth hath lost its hands? Labor and Capital are struggling against a common enemy—greed. Greed from within is more dangerous than greed from without. Expel the former and the exclusion of the latter becomes a mere detail. In fighting the common enemy, labor and capital must win if they but stand together. One must fight in the trenches and the other on the ramparts, under the one general, the law of the land, whose jurisdiction shall govern and whose power must be absolute.—Extract from speech delivered before the Commonwealth Club by W. E. Dennison and published by the Labor Clarion of March 11th. Comment: it is in season and is, therefore, excusable.

Fame and fortune are in store for the man who can compute the periodicity of the orbit of that comet, "Prosperity." The "perturbations," however, are so great and uncertain as to render the results of questionable value. A local electrical journal says it (good and bad times) is a natural phenomenon and cannot be avoided. Frank ignorance. The foregoing is rather astronomical but it is in season and is, therefore, excusable.

The 17th of Ould Ireland passed with the usual inflammatory speeches against the English. The sentiment was indorsed that not in parliamentary agitation, but in a recourse to arms, was there any hope of securing for Ireland

the rights of the people. The 17th of Ould Ireland passed with the usual inflammatory speeches against the English. The sentiment was indorsed that not in parliamentary agitation, but in a recourse to arms, was there any hope of securing for Ireland

## SPECIAL NOTICE FOR BUFFALO

### WHAT TO DO TO GET IN TOUCH WITH FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND TACTICS.

If this copy was handed to you at the your party in Philadelphia, disappointed, leaving the movement entirely; others, like Higgins, Fennen, etc., in Philadelphia, Kaspar Bauer, a leading member of your party in California, and others elsewhere, utterly disgusted with the Socialist party and going over to the S. L. P., convinced that sound and correct principles and riper experience must, in the long run, turn the present minority party into the true and powerful majority party. One sentence of your own party member A. M. Simons sums up the situation in your party. He said: "The Socialist party has become a hissing and a byword with the wage workers of America."

But your "Appeal" and other papers, owned as they are by private individuals and corporations, and reflecting as they do the particular interests and views, not of your party, but of the individuals owning them, do not give you the information about what is going on in your party, nor the remedy for its present diseased condition. Only a paper like the WEEKLY PEOPLE, owned as it is by the entire Socialist Labor Party, and standing outside of your party, unfettered by any private interests operating within it, can and does give you a correct bird's-eye view of what is going on in your own camp and in the Socialist arena generally.

It is for this reason that the number of Socialist party men, reading the WEEKLY PEOPLE in order "to be posted" is continually increasing. This should not surprise you, if your attention is called to the fact, for instance, that about a year ago your press heralded broadcast the fact that your party administration decided to demand from the International Socialist Bureau that the second seat in that Bureau for America be taken away from the Socialist Labor Party and be given to a second representative of the Socialist party, and that Victor Berger was already elected as such second representative of your party in the Bureau and went to Brussels to occupy that seat. But your press is keeping you in ignorance of the fact which is now a matter of official record, that at its last session, last November, the International Socialist Bureau in Brussels examined the claims of your party as well as the differences between the principles and tactics of both parties and REJECTED the demand of your party, many leading members of the Bureau from different countries expressing their indignation at your party's arrogation!

If you recognize that to act intelligently in the Movement you must know the facts, be they pleasant or unpleasant, you will do like so many of your fellow party members are doing and SUBSCRIBE for the WEEKLY PEOPLE, One dollar a year; 50 cents six months; 25 cents three months. Write to Manager of Weekly People, 28 City Hall place, New York City; or drop a card to the Buffalo representative, Mr. E. Hawk, 50 Nevada avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

### AN A. F. OF L. PARTY.

Executive Council Considers Political Move at Its Session.

Washington, March 24.—The formation of an A. F. of L. national labor party in the United States similar to the party of that name in England, is the plan of some of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council of which is in session in Washington.

An alliance with the Farmers' Union is being planned by the leaders of the two organizations. It may be accomplished in May, when the Farmers' Union meets in annual convention. President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, will address the farmers on May 8 at St. Louis.

A member said that there were more than 2,000,000 members of the Federation of Labor, that the Farmers' Union had 4,000,0

# INDUSTRIALISM

A Bisbee, Ariz., correspondent writes: "Shortly after the so-called 4th convention of the I. W. W., the 'Industrial Bulletin' had two articles, one entitled 'The Intellectual Against the Worker,' claiming to report the argument of delegate De Leon at that convention, the other entitled 'The Worker Against the Intellectual.' In the latter article St. John maintains delegate De Leon is wrong in stating that we should organize according to the *special tool* used: rather do we organize according to *industries*. I should like a word of explanation on such a matter."

At the time, a number of articles—reportorial, editorial and Letter-Box answers—covered the field quite extensively. The general subject is, however, of such permanent interest as to deserve being taken up again systematically.

The two articles in the "Industrial Bulletin" referred to are essentially loose, confused and incoherent. This was the consequence, partly, of the false position that St. John was, by that time, well aware he had allowed himself to be wheedled into; partly, no doubt, of his lack of grasp of the subject.

Industrialism is a trefoil that constitutes ONE leaf; it is a term that embraces three domains, closely interdependent, and all three requisite to the whole. The three domains are Form, Tactics and Goal. The Goal is the substitution of the industrial for the political government; another term for the Socialist Republic; the Tactics are the unification of the useful labor of the land on the political as well as the economic field; the Form concerns the structure of the organization. Each of the three domains covers an extensive field, being the gathered experience of the Labor, or Socialist Movement. It is next to impossible to handle properly any of the three departments without touching the others. Unavoidably they closely dovetail with one another. The specific question raised by our correspondent concerns mainly the first department—Form, or Structure. To the extent that it can be treated separately the treatment will be here undertaken.

In the matter of Form or Structure Industrialism is a physical crystallization of the sociologic principle that the proletariat is ONE. From the fundamental principle of the oneness of interests of the proletariat arises the ideal to be obtained—their solidarity; and that shatters all structures reared upon the theory of Craft Sovereignty. It shatters that theory as completely as, upon the political field; State Sovereignty was shattered in the country. It does so for parity of reasoning. Whatever the State lines, the separate States are but fractions of the whole Nation. Whatever the craft lines, the separate crafts are but fractions of the whole Proletariat. Consequently, however different the nature of the occupation, the work done, and the conditions of work, the useful labor of the land is ONE NATION, hence, must be organized as ONE UNION.

The Industrialist principle of ONE UNION, on the ground of ONE NATIONSHIP, excludes, as a matter of course, the jelly-fish conception of oneness. The oneness of the high structure of the human being is a different oneness from that of the lower jelly-fish. As the structure of the human being implies parts and co-ordination of parts, so does the structure of Industrialism, a concept born of the higher development of modern society, imply divisions and sub-divisions. The field upon which Industrialism operates warrants the parallel with a modern Army. One though an Army is, it has its separate divisions and sub-divisions. These are also imperative to the Industrialist Army—it also has and must have its companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, divisions. The important question then arises, What fact traces the lines that are to mark these several parts from one another?

At first blush this question looks complicated. It is not. At the first convention of the I. W. W. the element of complication was thrown in by the craft vanities of several crafts men. The lead in this sinister direction was there taken by David C. Coates in the interest of the typographical craft. Despite all his efforts to tangle up the convention [See stenographic report], and despite the general unpreparedness of many of the delegates, the efforts failed. The convention took a broadly correct position, which the second convention completed by definite specifications. At the last, the so-called fourth convention of the I. W. W., the element of complication was again injected into the matter. The effort that time, however, did not, as at the first convention, proceed from any viewpoints affecting Form, or Structure. The Form, or Structure, arguments were merely pretenses, required to cover the purpose of the element who packed the convention against the organization, by selecting delegates not entitled to ad-

sion and unseating others entitled to a seat. The purpose of this element had not Form, or Structure, in contemplation. It had Tactics in contemplation—the substitution of Anarchist for Socialist methods. What the line of demarcation is among the several parts of the Industrialist Army is determined by the FACTS IN PRODUCTION. The central principles in the determination flow from the facts that dictate the Form, or Structure, of the corps designated by the second convention as the "Local Industrial Union," and correctly so designated seeing that, although the "Local Industrial Union" does not comprise the whole organization, but is only a part thereof, nevertheless its structure typifies Industrialism.

Does the same fact, which traces the line between one Local Industrial Union and another in one Locality, also trace the line between the "Trade and Shop Branches" which the second convention designated as the component factors of the Local Industrial Union? It does not. The fact that traces the line between one Local Industrial Union and another in one locality and the fact that determines the boundaries of the component factors of the Local Industrial Union, are different. What facts are these? The answer to this question answers the question, How does Industrialism organize?

The fact that traces the external boundary lines of the Local Industrial Union is the *output*. The answer to this question is: The *output* of the Local Industrial Union is the *output*.

Here are two illustrations—one, the printing shop, a concern which turns out an actual product, printed matter; the other the trolley line, a concern which does not turn out any actual product, but fills that necessary and supplementary function in production which consists in transportation. In each instance the *output*—printed matter in one case, transportation in the other—draws the boundary lines of the respective Local Industrial Union.

In the instance of the printing shop, the *output* being printed matter, all the wage-workers, whatever their specialized occupation may be, are, in that locality, engaged in the same industry. Being so engaged, they belong in one printers' Local Industrial Union.

In the instance of the trolley line, the *output* being transportation, all the wage-workers, whatever their specialized occupation may be, are, in that locality, engaged in the same industry. Being so engaged, they belong in one, in a traction Local Industrial Union.

Before proceeding to the internal construction of the Local Industrial Union, an objection, that has been raised against the external construction of the Local Industrial Union, must be here considered.

Compositors, proofreaders, etc., are frequently found employed in other than establishments the *output* of which is printed matter: they are found employed in some large textile concerns, they are found employed in electrical, in hotel, in railroad and other establishments. In the traction industry there are electricians, firemen, etc. At the same time, electricians and firemen are found employed in other than establishments the *output* of which is transportation: they are found at work in hotels, in foundries, in big office buildings. And so all along the line. There hardly is an establishment, yielding a certain output, which does not employ occupations that contribute to some other output in some other establishment. This fact has been seized by A. F. of L. Craft Unionism as proof positive of the "absurdity" of Industrialism. "Think of it," these gentlemen have said and even written, "one time a compositor is a 'printer,' another time he is a 'weaver,' in another place he is an 'electrician,' in a fourth place he is a 'restaurant' worker, in a fifth place he is a 'railroader!' As to electricians and firemen, in one instance they are 'traction' workers, in another 'hotel and restauranteurs,' in a third they are 'foundrymen,' in a fourth 'elevator and janitors! How laughable!' And much is the mirth these gentry have indulged in on that score.

For one thing, the foundation for the seeming absurdity is "Craft Vanity,"—a sentiment, which, traced to its source, is a denial of the oneness of proletarian interests. For another thing, the only alternative to the "absurdity of Industrialism" is the tragedy of "Craft Sovereignty." The first objection superficial thinkers may be disposed to dismiss as "theoretical." Sound reasoners will be less prone to sneer at a "theory." In this matter, however, the theory can be left aside. Its practical manifestation is "Craft Sovereignty," and the practical manifestations of that should be shocking enough to shock the laughter out of the most mirthful Craft Unionist—provided, of course, he is not a labor-lieutenant of the capitalist class. What the practical manifestations of "Craft Sovereignty" are have for several weeks been on the pillory of the Philadelphia strike. The Brewers, the Compositors—

not to speak of other "Craft Sovereigns"—all of them Federated with the Tradition men, deserted their allies; and, worse yet, Tim Healey's Powermen, men directly engaged in the output of transportation, remained at work, furnishing power for the strike-breaking motormen and conductors, to run the cars. If in the case of the Brewers and Compositors there was the deep damnation of desperation; in the instance of the Powermen there was the even deeper damnation of treason from within. The Philadelphia general strike, which but repeats a lamentable spectacle common at all strikes of any magnitude, to say nothing of the disgraceful sights presented with the regularity of clockwork at A. F. of L. conventions, where whole bunches of delegates denounce one another as "scabs," places the practical issue, or alternative, squarely—either Industrialism, despite its incidental and very limited "laughableness," or Craft Unionism, despite its permanent and chronically constitutional scaberry—in other words, either a little and far fetched AMUSEMENT, or a mass of actual TRAGEDY. Industrialism—that form of economic organization that capitalist development dictates—dictates the *output* as the controlling fact which traces the external line of demarcation for the Local Industrial Union.

What, now, determines the internal lines of demarcation for the Local Industrial Union. As the FACT IN PRODUCTION that traces the boundary line of the Local Industrial Union is the *output*, the correlated FACT IN PRODUCTION which traces the boundary lines between the component factors of the Local Industrial Union, that is, the Trade and Shop Branches, is the *tool*.

From all that precedes it follows that the Local Industrial Union is a unit composed of variety of occupations. The article "Notes on the Stuttgart Congress—The Trades Union Issue" (Daily People October 20; Weekly, October 26, 1907), cites a charming British delegate, the then Miss Mary MacArthur who had recently visited America, as frantically exclaiming in the room of the Committee on Unionism: "They [the I. W. W. and the S. L. P.] are mad! Do you know what they want? They want plumbers, and switchmen, and weavers, and coalheavers all in one Local Union to transact their business together! They are m-a-a-d! They are m-a-a-a-d!" Indeed they would be "m-a-a-a-d" if the "lady" were right—and she would be right if the "I'm-a-bum-bum-bum," which has since claimed to be the I. W. W., and which spoke through the articles quoted by our Bisbee correspondent, really vocalized Industrialism.

The component parts of the Local Industrial Union are the "Trade and Shop Branches." These Branches consist of workers engaged in specific work; within each Branch belong all and only those engaged in such specific work. What characterizes their work in each instance? The *tool* used by each.

Sticking to the two illustrations—the printing industry and the traction industry—used before, all the workers who in one locality contribute to the *output* printed matter belong in one Local Industrial Union. The specific occupation of all these workers is, however, not the same. Some are compositors, others stereotypers, still others editors, etc. The specific work in each instance is different, requiring specific consideration. Each specific occupation requires its own organization—Branch. The *tool* used by the individual in his specific work determines the boundaries of his Branch, and the Branch to which he belongs—the workers whose *tool* is the type-case or machine belong in a compositors' Branch; the workers whose *tool* is the stereotyping apparatus belong in a stereotypers' Branch; the workers whose *tool* is the pen belong in a writers' or editorial Branch; and so forth. Likewise with the traction industry. Different being the specific occupations of the workers who jointly contribute to the *output* transportation, each specific occupation has its own specific business, requiring a specific Branch—the workers whose *tool* is the motor belong in a motormen's Branch; those whose *tool* is the machinery in the power house belong in a power Branch; and so forth. All the Trade and Shop Branches of each Local Industrial Union, being properly connected by respective representative bodies, constitute the local unit of Industrialism. With the Trade and Shop Branches there is order within the Local Industrial Union; without them there would be Miss Mary MacArthur's bedlam.

For the completion of this sketch, in the descending line of organization, there remains one organism to consider—"The 'Recruiting' or 'Mixed Local.' This organism is purely transitory. Its members are transient. So long as there are not enough workers

# "LABOR UNIONISM"

This is What the A. F. of L. Article Looks Like.

Chicago, March 20.—Herewith I send two letter issued by certain Locals of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. It will be seen that some, the leaders of course, are nobly waging the struggle into the treasury of the unions. And this is the bunch whom the S. P. privately-owned papers say represent the economic aim of the Labor Movement, while their party (S. P.) represents the political arm of that movement. Well, coming to think of it, and considering that that "S. P. press" itself gulps down a mountain of money and keeps howling for more, it certainly does look as though the S. P. are not far wrong in their claims. The point is, we must interpret those claims correctly. But this is "en passant." Read the painters' story, and see how A. F. of L. unionism works.

Painter.

EXHIBIT NO. 1.

An Appeal to the General Membership of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Business Methods of the Chicago Bunch.

Extracts from minutes of D. C. No. 3, Chicago:

March 25, 1909. Geo. Henshaw, expenses as a committee, \$150. Where did it go?

April 29, 1909. That we pay Associated Building Trades \$500. Motion carried. What was it for?

April 1, 1909. To President of District C for use of Business Agents, \$1,000.

This money was derived from a compulsory raise in price of working cards, from twenty-five cents to thirty-five cents per member. (Over 7,000 members). This sum amounted to over \$3,000 a year. This ten cents per member was set aside for a special slush fund, and though \$548 was turned into Council on November 11, 1909, there is nothing to show for the balance.

One of the most peculiar pieces of business ever attempted was the organizing, three delegates who had spoken in favor of the appointment of a committee, were set upon by slingers and severely beaten. One of the slingers was a regular business agent of the P. D. C. This cowardly act was completely ignored by the P. D. C., notwithstanding protests from Local 180 and others. From this it will plainly be seen, that it was unsafe for delegates to attend P. D. C. meetings and express their opinions. Hereupon the delegates from several local unions refused to attend the P. D. C. meetings, and six local unions demanded that the P. D. C. be dissolved, and reorganized. They also organized into a conference board and affiliated themselves with the Chicago Building Trades Council of the A. F. of L. In January of this year our General Executive Board took matters into their hands, but instead of trying to create harmony, and giving the union painters of Chicago a chance to decide by referendum vote, which building trades council they desired to be affiliated with, they proceeded to throw the organization into confusion. At a mass meeting of Local 194 in January, which over 400 members attended, General Officers Hedrick, Finan and Healy were urged to have disputed questions submitted to a referendum vote of the Chicago membership. And the an-

At the adjournment of this meeting, three delegates who had spoken in favor of the appointment of twenty-six (26) wood finishers, this was accomplished by two (2) donations, by the last G. E. B. of \$2,000 each, making in all \$4,000, that it cost the Brotherhood for this local. A committee of which John M. Finan, Jas. Lucas, and later Gabe Hanson were members accomplished this wonderful task. An accounting to the D. C. of this \$4,000 has never been made by this committee, excepting \$300 which was turned in to the District Council on November 11, 1909. When last heard from this wood-finishing local had fifteen (15) or sixteen (16) members.

We could continue in this strain almost indefinitely but prefer to desist and await the action you may take on the matter as appended for your consideration.

With best wishes for your success, and a passing prayer for your assistance, we are,

Fraternally yours,  
Local Unions 194, 275, 180, 273, 637, 54,  
275 La Salle St.  
Chicago, Ill.

J. H.

answer? An order from headquarters revoking the charters of locals 194, 275, 180, 273, 637, 54, comprising 4,800 members, out of a total of 7,500 in Chicago. Locals 180, 273, 637, and 54 were NOT given notice of charges pending, and Locals 180 and 54 have demanded that their charters be returned, as they have already obeyed all orders of the G. E. B. You will be told by the G. E. B. that we are seceders and all that is bad, but if you will read the accompanying circular, you will see "there is a reason."

We have been compelled, in order to protect our members, to take out a restraining order against our General E. B., that we may continue as a part of the Brotherhood.

We are making a fight for clean trade unionism, and appeal to you for the support we must have in order to win this fight.

Fraternally yours,  
Local Unions 194, 275, 180, 273, 637, 54,  
Room 312, 275 La Salle St.  
Chicago, Ill.

## EXHIBIT NO. 2.

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J. H.

# BUILD UP THE PARTY

Men Who Would Make Desirable Members Should Be Asked to Join.

Largely as a result of past experiences with a certain class of membership that crept into the Socialist Labor Party, there has grown up within our ranks the sentiment, sometimes pretty nearly elevated into a principle, that it is desirable to first make the revolutionist before admitting him to membership. At first glance this may seem to be a logical position, but the fact is it is just the reverse.

Few, if any, of the most stalwart of our members were developed outside the Party—they are the product of tuition and drill within the Party.

It is a question if the real revolutionist can be developed outside the Party—it is participation in the work of the revolutionary organization that develops the revolutionist.

Placing the ban upon prospective membership until it is highly qualified is not necessarily a sign of strength of organization. It may proceed from the desire to avoid troubles that undesirable membership evokes. Narrowing the organization to absolutely developed revolutionists curtails its powers, and in the long run lessens the strength of the organization. Placing such high restriction on membership is as if a school or college refused pupils who could not, on entry, pass its graduating exercises.

It is not to be construed that this is advocating swinging to the other extreme, to advising the dragnet of the highways and byways and accepting whatever is caught. On the contrary, none but desirable recruits with a minimum of training should be sought or accepted.

Who, then, is a desirable candidate for membership? For answer I should say: The man whose sympathies are with the S. L. P.; whose record is clean and whose brain is not seared. In other words, any decent-minded workingman. There are plenty of such men to be found—gloomily indeed would be the outlook were it not so.

Party members should be on the alert for all such—not to have them merely fill the role of dues payers, but to enable the Party organization to increase its general efficiency and extend its propaganda.

It is indeed high time that the S. L. P. reaped the fruit of its past propaganda by bringing into membership desirable recruits wherever found. If it should happen that here and there a trouble breeder slips in, apply the Party discipline at once and end the mischief. The real trouble on that score is that the Party members very often too long suffer the disruptionist, once he gets in. The remedy for it is the cry: "None but revolutionists for members," but the imposing of rigid adherence to party principles and tactics upon all.</

# THE HOOK-WORM AND CHILD LABOR

HOW A MISGUIDED SCIENTIST WOULD CURE A LESSER EVIL BY PERPETUATING A GREATER.

By Jaime de Angulo, Baltimore, Md.

There has been a good deal of talk lately about the hook-worm disease in the South. After trying for several years to arouse public interest, Dr. C. W. Stiles, of the United States Marine Hospital, in Washington, D. C., and a recognized authority on parasitic diseases, succeeded in launching a campaign for the eradication of the disease, to which John D. Rockefeller recently contributed a million dollars. Dr. Stiles's utterances regarding child labor, coupled with Rockefeller's gift, have aroused much comment.

Dr. Stiles is opposed to the agitation against child labor in the South. The question deserves taking up, for besides being one of actual interest, it illustrates the underhand methods used by capitalism to prop its tottering edifice. But to judge correctly we must be sure that we understand the merits of the case fully. What are the facts?

It has been successfully established that the so-called "cotton mill anæmia" is due, not to the breathing in of the lime as was formerly believed, but to the hemorrhages caused by an intestinal parasite, the hook-worm. Infestation with this parasite occurs through the soil, in the following way: the eggs of the parasite are discharged on the ground with the excrements; from these eggs embryos are evolved which live for a time in the moist earth, and finally metamorphose into larvae; these larvae penetrate the skin of the foot and thence are carried with the blood (through a somewhat circuitous route) to the intestines, where they mature into adult worms, which in turn lay eggs that will be discharged with the excrements and thus infect somebody else in the same fashion. This mode of infection is especially facilitated in the rural districts of the South by two factors: firstly the majority of the population walks barefooted; secondly it does not use water closets.

So that, at the present time, the soil around the farms is teeming with infectious larvae. It has also been established that the common occurrence of this disease among millhands (12.5% of the total number of employees, the greatest proportion being found among the children) is to be traced to the importation into the mill towns and factories of whole families recruited from the "poor white" population of the farms.

Now as to the remedy. The parasites can be killed in the intestine by the administration of thymol. This accomplishes a double result. It cures the patient, and removes the perpetual source of infection that he is, while he carries the worms in his intestines. The purpose of the campaign is to cure the infected population by the thymol treatment, and also by education, by teaching the "poor whites," if possible, to wear shoes and use water closets.

These are the facts. Now Dr. Stiles contends that the results of child labor legislation would be nefarious: "The child labor of the mills is found chiefly in the spinning room; and the product of the other rooms in the mills is dependent upon the product of the spinning room. If, now, any sudden change is made in child labor in the South, this will necessarily result in cutting down the labor of the mills, and for many of the families in question the only thing which will remain open to them will be a return to the soil polluted small farms." (Annual report of the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, for 1908 page 64.)

Now, in passing, this striking illustration of industrial development. Here we see adult labor displaced by, and become dependent on, child labor.

To return to the question. This result would be very bad for the anti-hook-worm campaign inasmuch as such people, besides being more exposed to infection on the soil-polluted farms, would be much more difficult to reach there than when concentrated in factory towns; not to mention the fact that it is hoped the factories will render treatment obligatory. For all these reasons, Dr. Stiles desires anti-child labor agitation, adding that it is better for a child, under the circumstances, to be sent to the factory than to live on the farm. And he adds: "Considering the mill from this point of view, it is seen that the cotton mill is an important uplifting influence for these people, and this important point must be borne in mind and must be balanced against my detrimental physical effect which mill life may have upon them."

Well, let us try to do this balancing. On one side of the balance we have one disease, the anæmia spoken of; on the other, there is the whole array of diseases and detrimental conditions, both physical and moral, that child labor is known to breed, and which need not be emphasized here. Still, Dr. Stiles might claim the condition of the "poor white" on a southern farm is so bad that it could

# UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

IMPOTENCY OF THE AUSTRALIAN "LABOR" PARTY BARED TO ALL.

By R. Mackenzie, Sydney, N. S. W.

not be exchanged for a worse one, even if this be employment in the mills. For instance, he might say that children are so poorly fed and clothed on the farm that factory-life, even on low wages, would be an improvement in that respect. Certainly it would not be one as far as fresh air and school education are concerned. This is, on the whole, a very difficult question to settle; whether the disadvantages of farm life for the children, such as it is actually found to be in the South, irrespective of the causes thereof, would outweigh the detrimental influence of factory employment or not. It would have to be decided after careful and detailed study by somebody versed in the local conditions. As I have, myself, never been in the South, I can not express any opinion on this particular question.

But even so, Dr. Stiles has not proved his point. I do not need any personal acquaintance with the local conditions in the South, to know that his deductions are fundamentally wrong. Even should we grant the point discussed above, by following Dr. Stiles's own line of argument we arrive at different conclusions.

For what does he want ultimately but to improve the conditions of the children of the South? And this he purposed to do by keeping them in the factory! But we say that he thereby destroys his own purpose, and reasons in a vicious circle. We can best illustrate this, by an example taken from the dispensary. It often happens that a man suffering, unbeknown to himself, from a grave and serious but latent disease, comes to us seeking treatment for some minor but troublesome condition. We are thus made aware of the grave ailment and we proceed immediately to cure it to the exclusion of the minor one, if the treatment of the latter interferes with that of the former. Similarly with the children of the South, who suffer from two diseases, anæmia and exploitation. For the latter, by far the graver and more serious of the two, only one remedy is available: abolition of the wages system. With this remedy, that offered by Dr. Stiles for the former and less serious ailment, glaringly interferes. Therefore, logic demands that it be abandoned.

Finally, as a Socialist, I am opposed to Dr. Stiles's views on a more general, on a point of cardinal, importance. Dr. Stiles emphasizes, and justice must be rendered to him on this head, that he favors child labor only in the southern states interested in the cotton mill industry. He says that conditions there being special, they demand special treatment. This I deny, as a Socialist.

When a cardinal point is involved, it must never be violated, especially when such violation would establish a precedent. For this question is not limited to the South, however much Dr. Stiles would like to make it so, for the good of his own cause. It is only part of the general question of child labor, and as such is subject to the same social laws and rules. If we make an exception in this case, a door would be opened for the entrance of more and more. Every capitalist and employer in the country would soon find some similar reason, hygienic or otherwise, to declare his own peculiar line of exploitation an "important uplifting influence." Child labor is one of the props of capitalism, to the use of which it is driven more and more by competition. Therefore, anti-child labor agitation is a powerful weapon to be wielded by all those who stand opposed to capitalism, and one not to be relinquished by them, even momentarily, under any circumstances.

Such is this "leader's" idea of "justice." It will be easily seen from McGowan's statement that he approves of jailing workers for striking. Since the "principle" he believes in, compulsory arbitration, is in the "Labor" Party's platform, 'tis time the workers of N. S. W. had their brains dusted and recognize the character of the political party masquerading in the name of Labor. The opinion has been expressed by many trades-unionists that they will now have to make their trades unions secret societies. This opinion is also held by Labor member Carmichael.

Here is a clipping from Sydney "Telegraph" January 31st:

"Mr. Edmund Lonsdale, M.L.A., was announced to deliver a lecture at Kurri on Friday night, under the auspices of the School of Arts, on land values taxation. The hall filled up, and on the president of the institution and the lecturer ascending the platform there was only standing room. When the chairman was about to introduce Mr. Lonsdale someone at the back of the hall said, 'I think Mr. Chairman, that, considering Mr. Lonsdale is a supporter of the present Government, which has done all it can to crush us, and has sent our leaders to gaol to-day, we ought to all walk out and refuse to hear him.' Another voice said, 'All unionists will leave the hall,' and within three minutes there was only the chairman and lecturer left. The crowd left practically without making any noise whatever. The president followed the crowd out, and asked them to return, in the interests of the institute. He was informed that no disrespect was meant to him, or the institution, but it was the only means the people had of showing their contempt for the Government."

Lonsdale spoke to six who remained, and other six who strolled in. A vote of thanks was given him, and the mover said that the Wade Government had abolished trial by jury. Lonsdale in reply denounced the "Labor" Party and showed that trial by jury was abolished before the advent of the Wade Government and acquiesced in and voted for by "Labor" members in 1901.

The Socialist Labor Party and I. W. W. Clubs also swat the "Labor" Party, and as the election campaign for the Federal Parliament is now on, the S. L. P. is met with the fury of the Laborites. The 13 members of the Delegate Board of the Northern Miners, who were each fined \$500 or 2 months in jail for calling the strike, were allowed 1 month to pay the fine. Eleven received a further extension, but two of them, Young and Rees, were refused extension and are now in jail. The case of the other officials on the charge of "conspiracy" to call a strike, went on trial, before a jury in Sydney, the Government having secured a change of venue from Newcastle, where the alleged conspiracy took place.

The various miners' leaders — Peter

# OUR BOASTED CIVILIZATION

SO LONG AS IT DOUBLES THE POWER OF THE RICH AND THE HELPLESSNESS OF THE POOR, IT IS A CURSE, NOT A BLESSING.

ING.

Steam and factories, telegraphs, posts, railways, gas, coal and iron, suddenly discharged from a country as if by a deluge, have their own evils which they bring in their train. To cover whole countries with squallid buildings, to pile up one hundred thousand factory chimneys, vomiting soot, to fill the air with poisonous vapors till every leaf within ten miles is withered, to choke up rivers with putrid refuse, to turn tracts as big and once as lovely as the New Forest into the arid, noisome wastes; cinder-heaps, cess-pools, coal-dust, and rubbish — rubbish, coal-dust, cess-pool, and cinder-heaps, and overhead by day and by night a murky pall of smoke—all this is not an heroic achievement; if this black Country is only to serve as a prison yard for the men, women and children who dwell there.

To bury Middlesex and Surrey under miles of flimsy houses, crowd into them millions and millions of over-worked, under-fed, half-taught, and often squallid men and women; to turn the silver Thames into the biggest sewer recorded

in history; to leave us all to drink the sewerage water; to breathe the carbonised air; to be closed up in labyrinth of dull, sooty, unwholesome streets; to leave hundreds and thousands confined there, with gin, and bad air, and hard work, and low wages, breeding contagious diseases and sinking into despair of soul and feeble condition of body; and then to sing poems and shout, because the ground shakes and the air is shrill with the roar of infinite engines and machines, because the black streets are lit up by garish gas-lamps, and more garish electric lamps, and the post office carries billions of letters, and the railways every day carry one hundred thousand persons in and out of the huge factory we call the greatest metropolis of the civilised world—this is surely not the last word of civilisation.

Each of the accused was sentenced to 18 months after an 8 days' trial, the trial only being out 25 minutes.

McGowan, the "leader" of the members in the State Legislature, was interviewed for his opinion on the verdict and said, "I think that the sentences are quite unnecessarily severe. I think that a mere, nominal sentence would have met the justice of the case."

Such is this "leader's" idea of "justice." It will be easily seen from McGowan's statement that he approves of jailing workers for striking. Since the "principle" he believes in, compulsory arbitration, is in the "Labor" Party's platform, 'tis time the workers of N. S. W. had their brains dusted and recognize the character of the political party masquerading in the name of Labor. The opinion has been expressed by many trades-unionists that they will now have to make their trades unions secret societies. This opinion is also held by Labor member Carmichael.

## FRENCH WORKMEN'S PENSION.

Senate Passes Bill—To Be Sent Back to Lower Chamber.

Paris, March 23.—The Senate last night, by a vote of 280 to 3, passed the Workmen's Pension bill. This marks the end of a bourgeois legislative struggle extending over four years and of a political agitation in France reaching back to 1882.

The bill, as it finally passed the Senate, embodies the final recommendations of the government and is modified in any respects from the bill as it passed the Chamber of Deputies. The general belief is that the chamber will now accept it in order that the Deputies can go to their constituents in the coming election with the old-age pension scheme an accomplished fact.

The plan involves contributions from three sources for the creation of the pension fund: First, obligatory yearly contributions from the wage earner amounting to 9 francs for men, 8 francs for women, and 4½ francs for minors; second, the contribution of the employer, which equals that of the wage earner; and third, the contribution of the State.

Even the experts differ as to what the latter will be, but the generally accepted figure is \$36,000,000 for the first year, the amount decreasing until the scheme works normally, when it will be about \$25,000,000.

The beneficiaries are to draw their pensions at the age of 65, or after thirty years of service with certain diminutions for advanced age. The full pension at the lowest unit of contribution will be only \$82.80 per annum, except for farm laborers, whose contribution and pension are even smaller.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1910.

The fact is, even in the darkest time, there still was something which despotism feared or discovered that it must fear.

—THOROLD ROGERS.

VOL. XX, NO. 1.

With this issue the Weekly People enters upon the twentieth year of its existence.

Nineteen years ago to-day the beacon of the Weekly People was first kindled on the heights of Marrian Socialism to be a steadfast guide to the working class in its march towards exploitation. To-day, after nineteen years of storm and stress, the beacon burns undimmed—it burns even brighter, sweeping an ever wider horizon. The waves of the surging deep of endangered interests have beat against it; the earth of a quaking system of exploitation has rocked and threatened to engulf it; the night-birds of corruption, routed from their eyries by its piercing beams, have flapped their wings and uttered their raucous cries of condemnation against it. Yet it has shone on uninterruptedly, gathering fuel and inspiration from the very futility of the attacks upon it.

Workers of America! Land-bound mill hands, sea-borne mariners, pale-eyed miners; stalwart manhood, struggling womanhood, children born to see the dawn of a new era—do ye now each your share. Seize ye each a ray of the light, carry it with you wherever you go, enlightening your brothers. Your Emancipation must be the labor of your own hands. Courage! Ever before you, until that work be done, the Beacon will burn undimmed.

THE PERPETUAL "KICKER."

Evil days are closing in all around our Republican-Democratic ruling class.

Speaking at Dunkirk, N. Y., on March 18, President Taft congratulated his hearers because it was the home of the Brooks Locomotive Works, and he added: "I suppose you are glad the works are busy day and night."

"No, sir!" came from a workingman in the crowd.

This was "answering back" with a vengeance; and the President's rejoinder: "Some people kick all the time" only underscored the fling at the class which he represents.

Work is healthy for body and mind. It invigorates both. Work uplifts. It has been left for bourgeois society so to warp conditions that work has become a curse—a curse when got, a curse when not got.

In bourgeois society "work" means overwork with insufficient pay and under the conditions of the galley-slave. In bourgeois society work is in the nature of a punishment. It would seem that "no work" would be a blessing. So it is—but only for a class—the class that can live on the work of others. Thus, under bourgeois conditions, it happens that, to the class that can not live on the work of others, "work" presents itself as a Hobson's choice of rotten apples—either the affliction of outright starvation by having no work, or the affliction of starvation by having work; while, to the class that lives on the work of others, "work" presents itself as the opportunity for plentiful plunder, and "no work" as a period when the gathered plunder must be consumed without increasing the heap, it being unprofitable to increase the plunder at such periods.

Owing to the warpage brought about by bourgeois conditions, "work," despite all its evils, became popular. The masses, preferring to live starvishly, than to starve outright, deified "work." The mystification suited bourgeois purposes. The immediate consequence was the piling on of work, day and night. But the mystification reached the end of its tether—as President Taft found out.

Man works in order to live. When the

Brooks Locomotive Works started working "day and night" they evidently brought home to some of the workers that, according to the present situation, they are expected to live in order to work. No wonder when President Taft was dealing out his taffy in Dunkirk one of the men from the Locomotive workers answered emphatically back—"No, siree!" No wonder either that the taffy slinger was surprised at "people who kick all the time."

The proletariat need expect nothing but insult from their exploiters at any demur against the exploiters' way of looking at things. The only thing to do in order to squelch the contempt is to KICK—that is, to KICK to a purpose, by uniting upon the political as well as the industrial field, and then KICKING the capitalist system of taffy overboard.

YOUNG FIGURES AND OLD FICTION.

Almost a whole page of the San Francisco "Chronicle" of March 6 is taken up with an effort on the part of John P. Young to "demonstrate with figures and facts" that Marx was off his base when he claimed that the trend of capitalism is to centralize production, and thereby smoke out ever larger masses of the people, bigger capitalists absorbing the smaller. According to the gentleman, the trend of things is in exactly the opposite direction: "the chances of becoming a capitalist are increasing." In proof of the claim figures are copiously used.

Young are the figures of Mr. Young: they are up-to-date; but old is the fiction the figures are expected to put a backbone of youth into.

Mr. Young gives the figures for the original owners of sixty-seven concerns in Great Britain as hardly "exceeding a couple of hundred"; similarly in the United States originally, both in industry and agriculture. Now, however, those British industries number 17,061 partners, and in the United States the stockholders of railways, for instance, have risen to 500,000; of the steel corporation they have climbed up to 110,000; while the number of industrial establishments rose, from 355,415 in 1890, to 512,245 in 1900; and the number of farms increased, from 1,449,073 in 1850, to 5,737,372 in 1900. From these decidedly young figures Mr. Young concludes that the increased number of stockholders obviously indicates an increased number of persons who "own and operate for their benefit" the concerns in which the stock is held; that the "opportunities to engage in business on individual account" are likewise obviously on the increase; finally that, obviously, not "monopoly" is the trend of capitalism, but obviously a spreading of individual economic independence.

The trouble with Mr. Young's figures is that, correct though they may be as far as they go, they are incorrect when stated all alone. In other words, they state only a fractional truth; and fractional truths are the tallest of falsehoods.

As to the number of establishments, they have increased—on paper. It may not have been an oversight on the part of Mr. Young to omit mention of the Standard Oil.

The revelations that have been recently made concerning the multiplicity of names which the identical Standard Oil assumes in different localities give, upon a large scale, an idea of what happens, on a smaller scale, in all other lines of industry, mining, railroading, manufacturing, meat packing, etc., agriculture included.

The investigations that have recently been conducted of the Standard Oil have uncovered the fact that oil plants, which were considered and held themselves out as independent and individual concerns, were but limbs of the identical Trust. In Texas the plant had one name, in Missouri another, in Ohio and New Jersey still other names and so forth; but all these names were aliases for the one name—Standard Oil.

While in some instances there may be an actual increase of independent concerns, these instances, besides being purely transitory, are so few that they mark an actual decrease, when compared with the increased population. In most instances what has actually increased is the names of concerns—a fact that is met at every turn, is uncovered at every investigation, and is so well known as not to be open to discussion. The mask of an alias is not assumed when there is no ugly and robustious fact to conceal.

As to the number of stockholders, their increase also is a deception. When the Illinois Central had its recent rumpus, a handful of men were found holding the controlling number of shares. The New York Central boasts of its popular character and "non-monopoly nature" by claiming 10,000 stockholders, when in fact probably not more than 50 individuals own an overwhelming majority of the shares. Similarly with the Steel and all other corporations whose magnitude is such as to draw suspicion upon themselves. All of these resort to the double manœuvre of spreading stocks to conceal the fact of actual monopoly in the hands of a few, and of seeking to deceive the small holders with the belief that they are partners, when in fact these small holders have less than nothing to say.

The aliases to which corporations resort may deceive all the people sometimes, and may deceive some people all the time, but can not deceive all the people all the time. The cold steel of the fact of steady concentration is bound to enter the soul of the densest—And then? Likewise with the deception concerning the "large number of holders." The "illusion of property" may long cling to its victim; but the same inexorable economic law that decrees concentration also dispels the illusion. When that which was held to be "property," that is, to have the power to protect the life of the holder, is discovered to have no purpose other than to dull his senses in order that his pockets may be all the more easily picked, then the illusion turns into a force that makes for revolution.

And this is just what is happening. How otherwise account for newspaper page-long and labored efforts to prove what Mr. Young holds and repeatedly asserts to be "obvious"? The only thing obvious in the case is that, however young the figures, they can not galvanize into youth the old fiction that capitalism increases opportunities for the masses.

THE BUSINESS METHODS COMMISSION.

There is in Congress a bill creating a government business methods commission. The bill was introduced in the Senate. The son-in-law of the Standard Oil Trust, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, is the special sponsor of the idea. Speaking on the bill on last February 21, Senator Aldrich said:

"If I could be permitted to do it, I would undertake to run this government for \$300,000,000 a year less than it is now run for."

These words, coming from such a source, have a value altogether apart from the objects of the bill itself. The words should dispel the illusion in the mind of "nationalizers" that nationalization would bring relief to those in need of relief.

There is only one class of public officials whose "wages" are right royal—those are the officials who could be dispensed with to advantage; all other officials, without whom the wheels in the machinery of the government can not run, are paid scurvyly; in the measure of the necessity of their work the pay rises in scurvyness. The capitalist political state is a miniature picture of a capitalist private establishment. In the capitalist factory the work is done from top to bottom by wage earners. They are the colonels, captains, corporals and privates. Above them all is the capitalist field marshal—a pure superfluity, but the actual beneficiary of the labor performed. Similarly in the capitalist political government. The barnacles draw the large pay; the wage earners are plucked.

The government business methods commission, favored by Senator Aldrich, is calculated to sweep from the government some of the sentimentality that still clings to it. The one-time fact of the government being of, by and for the people wore off as fast as the bourgeoisie ripened, and bourgeoisie society secreted the proletarian sediment. To-day the government is unmistakably of, by and for the bourgeoisie class. Why, think the Aldriches, give better wages to the wage slaves in the government than in the private capitalist's employ? Why keep a larger number of these on the pay roll than a private establishment would keep? Why not make the government's wage slave employees tend, so to speak, a dozen looms as happens in the New England textile mills? No reason for not doing so. If administered on business methods—and why not? did not the country grow powerful and glorious by these methods?—at least \$300,000,000 could be saved a year. It goes without saying that the "saving" is to come out of the wage slave employees' earnings; not a cent is to come out of the figure heads' right royal salaries. On the contrary, their "wages" will probably be raised. In New York State the proposition already is to raise the Governor's "wages" to \$20,000. And properly so. In a capitalist private mill "savings" are never made out of profits. Why should "savings" be made out of the plums that the governmental figureheads feast on?

Now, then, the question comes—did "General" Hillquit, in starting the "new department" of a Wholesale Department Store attachment to the N. E. C. of his party, hearken back to "General" Hoech's venture; or did the St. Louis S. P. "Protestors," in issuing these excellent circulars, smell the "General" Hoech rat in the "General" Hillquit venture, and hearkened forward to the day, certain to come, when, disillusioned about Hillquit as now they are about Hoech, they will shoot their unerring arrows at an equally plain New York target?

testors" of the St. Louis Socialist party who were fired for protesting against last April's corrupt political deal with capitalist parties by their own organization, are being circulated and spread in St. Louis. Copies of these circulars have reached this office. One is as follows:

SOCIALISTS ATTENTION!  
Comrades! Notice is hereby served that the office of State Secretary of the Socialist party of Missouri is now operated to the exclusive "personal interests" of Brandt-Hoech-Hildebrandt-Pauls & Co.

For this reason the scope and efficiency of the office has been enlarged by creating a new "department" devoted exclusively to

SECRET DEALS AND FUSIONS

with the Republican party of St. Louis.

Our first venture along this line was very gratifying to the PERSONAL INTERESTS of the "office" when "Comrade" Dr. Simon was INDUCED to run for School Board on both the Socialist and Republican tickets during the recent municipal election held in the City of St. Louis, on the 6th of April, 1909.

Conclu, we trust you will continue to "sleep in peace," as we have no desire whatever of insulting your intelligence.

Send in your contributions—we need the mon!

Fraternally yours,  
HEADQUARTERS

212 S. 4th St. St. Louis, Mo.

The other announces:

UNION MEN ATTENTION!

For Sale: One "Riot Gun" of the latest pattern and guaranteed to kill! Used by "General" Hoech, present Editor of "St. Louis Labor" and "Arbeiter-Zeitung" with stunning effect on the Organized Labor Movement of St. Louis, during the period that the said "General" was serving in the capacity of DEPUTY SHERIFF on the Posse Commitatus in the big Street Car Strike of 1900.

The genuineness of this gun can be proven by the "notches" cut with the "Generals" own hand!

For further particulars telephone "GEN." HOECH,

212 South 4th Street.

St. Louis, Mo.

Of course, these two circulars are sarcasm. But the unquestionable facts from which the sarcasm proceed give them "hands and feet," and nails to pluck.

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THE ANTI-IMMIGRATION HOWL.

The Anti-Immigration howl, which raises its head periodically upon every possible pretext, is now raising its head upon the pretext of Dr. Charles W. Eliot's recent declarations for liberal laws to govern the entrance of foreign-born workingmen.

The howl is a false one.

To take up only some of its most glaring falsehoods,

(1) There is not already too much labor in the country. True, there is a frightfully overstocked labor-market. But the labor-market is not an institution for getting work done, but for squeezing profit out of getting work done. The more overstocked the labor-market, the more profit can the labor-purchaser, the employer, wrack out. Hence the employer intentionally and with malice aforethought keeps the labor-market overstocked on purpose.

To say that labor which is superfluous under these conditions is really superfluous, is like a peddler saying he can't get more apples into his measure, when he has a false bottom in it. Knock out the false bottom, more apples will go in.

Knock out the labor-market system of doing things, and every foot-pound of labor-power in the country could be turned to beneficial use, with ample room for more.

(2) Immigration does not lower wages. That is steadily and religiously being done by the capitalist class. Of all commodities, labor-power is the only one of which the seller can not regulate the supply. The planter of cotton, the manufacturer of cloth can plow up his

sprouting plants, or stop his looms. He can lower his supply to fit the demand, and so ensure himself a good price. The workingman can not. His commodity is part of himself. If he plow up the sprouting fibers of his muscle, or stop the looms of his stomach, he dies. Not only that. While he himself is powerless to reduce the supply of himself, the capitalist, his purchaser, is ever potent to enlarge that supply. Improved machinery, "economics of operation," intensified labor for some while others are turned off, the elimination of skill, all play their part in increasing over and above the needs of the market, the supply of labor. Immigration is but one of the factors tending this way and hence to lower wages. To say, then, that the stoppage of immigration would raise wages, or even stop their fall, is like the remark of the Orangewoman when her lord and master was carried home on a shutter, that he had two fatal wounds and one that wasn't fatal, and if he got over the one that wasn't fatal, he might stand a chance with the others.

Moreover, what a slight factor immigration really is in the lowering of wages was in the last year indicated at McKees Rocks, Bethlehem, New Brunswick, N. J. Ludlow, the shirtwaist shops of New York and the fruit groves of California, in each of which places it was the "foreign" worker—Hungarian, Slavish, Polish, Jewish or Japanese—who led with honor in the fight for higher wages; while the native-born American, in some cases even proudly wrapping himself in the American flag, broke ranks and trudged back to work at the bosses' old terms.

(3) The Anti-Immigration howl both assists the employer to exploit his men more keenly day by day by pitting race against race, and it buttresses him up in the saddle by keeping them divided against themselves. The "Divide and rule" of Rome became supplemented by "Divide and

# CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

## PLEDGES AND SENDS SUBS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Find enclosed 3 subs. You may put me down as one who will try to get 10 between now and July, although I will be hampered by the suspension of work at the mines April 1st. This is a mining town. John M. Francis.

Du Quoin, Ill., March 19.

## MUST HAVE THE DAILY PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose P. O. order for two dollars. Please send me the Daily People for three months. I had intended to get along with the Weekly during the busy season, but as the paper is the only one that gives the news of the Labor Movement, as manifested by strikes and mismanagements by "labor leaders," lock-outs, brutal force and violation of all union rights and constitutional law by the master class, and coming more fast and furious, I must have the Daily in order to keep up with the news.

Please give the other \$1 to Philadelphia Literature Fund; this is a very wise move and should be encouraged by all means possible.

C. W. Brandborg.

Henning, Minn., March 20.

## WELL FOR SEATTLE!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A letter received by me from a comrade in Seattle, Wash., dated the fourteenth of this month, contains the following passage:

"The local election here in Seattle is over and the Republican candidate for Mayor won. The S. L. P. more than doubled its vote since last election, and the S. P. lost more than half, which is giving us good hopes."

It is quite possible that the Seattle organization has not yet notified the People of this event, so I hasten to let the comrades know the good news.

A. Furstenberg.

New York, March 22.

## S. L. P. BEARS DOWN OPPONENTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—National Organized August Gillhaus arrived in Los Angeles on Thursday, March 11th, and on Saturday night we held the first street meeting the S. L. P. has held for years. Comrade Gillhaus made an excellent address and about 30 pamphlets were sold.

As street meetings are restricted to certain corners here we held the meeting at Second and Los Angeles streets, just after the S. P. got through with theirs. Shortly after getting started the St. John I. I. I. came along. To show they believed not in free speech, because that implies conduct so that speech can be heard, but in riotous pandemonium, they started a meeting next to ours and commenced singing a jargon which sounded like boarding-house hash set to the music of a Chinese funeral march.

After several of their orators, in turn, wore out, without being able to detract from the S. L. P. meeting, they gave up speaking and came over to the S. L. P. meeting. This may do them some good as several bought some S. L. P. literature. Many of their former adherents expressed disgust at their riotous tactics, and refused to participate in their meeting. Many questions were asked and satisfactorily answered.

Considering that we invaded the "direct actionists" stronghold and had not held a meeting for years at this corner, it was a decided success.

Comrade Chas. Pierson of Chicago arrived here last night on his way to the State of Washington. He will be with us two weeks. The State Committee immediately employed him and between him and Gillhaus we expect to awaken the dead and enthuse the inactive Socialists of Los Angeles.

H. J. S.

Los Angeles, Calif., March 16.

## REDEEMED FROM THE S. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am leaving the Socialist party to become a member of the Socialist Labor Party. My reasons for such action are: I am not well known in S. P. circles, neither have I been a militant in the Cause, but have persistently and quietly spread the principles of Socialism, as becomes every true Socialist, because I believe it to be a binding duty imposed on every member to be a propagandist.

I have been a dues-paying Socialist party member for about two years and within the past year have learned much that makes me believe the party will

dupes to part with their hard earned cash.

When this fight started, it seemed to be a question whether the city could legally make the employment agents pay licenses, but when the mob started to break the windows in January, 1909, in accord with the teachings laid down by the so-called I. W. W., the employment agents who had refused before this, then paid their licenses in order to get police protection. These were the larger concerns; the smaller ones went by the board.

Robert Clausen.  
Spokane, Wash., March 15.

## WITH THE S. L. P. IN 'FRISCO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—My trip through the South was quite interesting and pleasing to me; it was so much out of the ordinary. I landed all right here in 'Frisco, but had a hard time to locate Section headquarters. Finally I got on the trail by way of the police station. The captain there smiled. He directed me to Post and Filmore streets where (as he said) every Saturday a Socialist racket was held. Arriving at the place mentioned, I found a gathering but noticed at once by the kind of talk the speaker made that it was the Socialist party. One of those present was kind enough to direct me to our boys and I found them at a smoker. Their headquarters are quite spacious, with reading room, pool room and a hall, with a stage, the whole admitting about 200 persons.

W. Hammerlind.  
San Francisco, Cal., March 13.

## S. L. P. AGITATION IN PHOENIX, ARIZ.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In selling literature at our agitation meetings here we pursue the following method: We make up packages of five pamphlets and sell them for twenty-five cents the package. We believe that this is the best way, as it gives the purchaser sufficient literature to assure his being well grounded in our party and movement.

We make up these packages from the following: De Leon pamphlets on Unionism, "Socialism," by McClure, and "Capital" by Lazell; Kautsky's pamphlets and "Socialism, from Utopia to Science," by Engels. We believe that a person that is interested will buy the five pamphlets as soon as he will buy one, and it is better for him and more pamphlets are sold.

When Charles Pierson was here recently we held six meetings and sold one hundred and twenty books, an average of twenty books a meeting. We also sold forty-five papers, receiving \$2.25 for them. Our total sales were \$8.25. An application for membership was received.

J. A. Leach.  
Phoenix, Ariz., March 14.

## RESOLUTION ON ST. LOUIS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At our business meeting, this evening, it was ordered that the following resolution be brought to your attention:

"Resolved, That the Brotherhood Welfare Association, at their business meeting, March 8, 1910, held at the Brotherhood House, 1417 Locust street, St. Louis, hereby calls attention to the action of the members of the Typographical Unions, employed by the Daily Press of St. Louis, in setting up and printing the advertisements calling for strike-breakers in the labor struggle now being waged in the city of Philadelphia."

In sending you this resolution, I am requested to call your attention to the fact that many of the unemployed down and out men throughout the entire country, have in times past been members of labor unions; that they are in their present unfortunate condition because of their prominence in union affairs and their unwavering loyalty in cases of lock-outs and strikes; and that they are often unjustly looked upon by their more fortunate comrades as reactionaries, when, as a matter of fact, they are martyrs to the cause of Labor.

Brotherhood Welfare Association,

per R. W. Irwin, Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., March 8.

## NAILING 'I'M-A-BUMMERY' SPOKE KANE CLAIMS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The March number of the International Socialist Review has an article by Mrs. Flynn-Jones in which she describes what her organization, the "I'm-a-Bummery" has accomplished in Spokane by fighting the Employment agencies. She says: "There were about thirty-one in the city of Spokane but the licenses of all but twelve of these were revoked."

This statement and what it implies are without foundation in truth.

At the present time there are twenty-eight employment agencies in full blast in Spokane. Of these twenty-three are right on the slave market, and five up town. One or two closed down because they could not pay their licenses and make the business pay. The "I'm-a-Bummery" cannot point out one single employment agency which has been closed by the authorities as a result of the agitation carried on by the so-called I. W. W. As this fight against the employment agents has been a complete failure the grafters in the so-called I. W. W. will have to

find some other scheme to get the

plies for free distribution, and pamphlets for sale. Immediately an S. P. and associate with the so-called I. W. W., a man named Quinal, came over and told us to stop distributing our literature. We refused. He repeated his attempt, and even tried rowdyism; he had a number of friends with him. Seeing their efforts fail, they began to tell the crowd that we were selling "scab literature," that "our leaflets and pamphlets didn't bear the union label." Think of it!—"revolutionary industrial unionists" calling literature not bearing the A. F. of L. label scab literature! Shades of Industrial Unionism! What a caricature! Seeing these efforts also fail, the malodorous Quinal aforesaid got up on the platform and told the audience to buy no literature from any one but a young girl, the sister of Mrs. Flynn-Jones, because there were "disrupters in the crowd with scab literature, that did not have the union label."

The listening workers, however, paid no attention to these self-appointed censors: they eagerly received S. L. P. literature. We distributed 200 copies of The People, 2,000 leaflets and sold 125 S. L. P. pamphlets. L. C. Fraina.

New York, March 20.

## LOUISVILLE, S. L. P. AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last Sunday afternoon, March 13, at Germania Hall, Section Louisville, S. L. P., held a successful educational meeting. We had invited Clarence R. Dinwiddie, a local lawyer, to address our meeting on "The Lessons of the Philadelphia Street Car Strike," and Clarence had accepted our invitation;

and the Louisville "Herald," the "Courier-Journal," the "Evening Post" and the "Times" had all given us notice of our meeting. The hall was comfortably filled. The lawyer came, he saw, and he—decided to for some reason to retire without favoring us with a speech.

But the meeting was held just the same, and it was a success. Several S. P. members were present, and one of them, Tudor, accepted an invitation.

Tudor acknowledged the S. L. P. position to be correct, that economic power is the basis of political power; that the capitalist class controls the machinery of government because it controls the machinery of production; that, therefore, the control of the public political powers by the capitalist class arises from, is due to that class ownership and control of the economic or industrial power of the nation; that industrial power precedes political power; that for the Socialist movement to secure political control, it must first build and develop its industrial organization, or industrial union.

All this was acknowledged by Comrade Tudor of the local S. P. Hence he did not deny Arnold's contention that to strive to capture first the political powers without organizing and building the industrial union would be like beginning the erection of an edifice at the top instead of at the bottom.

Arnold laid bare the impotence and criminal folly of the A. F. of L. craft form of organization of labor; and the dull, stupid incapacity of some and the downright treason of others of the craft union leaders, citing numerous examples to illustrate and clinch his arguments.

There were many questions and answers. Some literature was sold, and we think much good was accomplished.

We are sorry, though, to report that many of our members missed this excellent meeting. I recall the names of fourteen members who were absent. And just here I want to urge upon every member the stern necessity of every one aiding to the extent of his ability, in the Section's work of propaganda. The cause ought to be as dear to us as life itself. We should never waver in the ranks, and the phrase "I can't" should form no part of a Socialist's vocabulary.

I suppose you pretend to be a Christian—most of your class do—if so, it may comfort you to know that Christ said, "The birds of the air have their nests, and the beasts of the field have their lairs, but the son of man has not where to lay his head."

This would make Christ a vagrant according to the laws of our free (?) land.

When the rich young man asked what he should do to be saved, Christ said, "Sell all you have and give to the poor." He also said that it was as impossible for a "rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven as it is for a camel to pass through the needle's eye."

We are putting out the literature sent from New York to us for free distribution. That "On to Philadelphia" fund was certainly a good stroke.

The fake Socialist party here is having a circus with itself these days. Ed.

Moore, one of the "proletarians" of the S. P., and ex-editor of the Philadelphia S. P.'s circular called, "The Socialist," is trying to raise funds to start a Philadelphia "Provoker." We

understand it is the purpose of this fellow to show the S. P. where it is wrong. Tom Heenan, the janitor for the Philadelphia S. P., who gets \$4 per week for his "services" and who has turned the S. P.'s reading room into a bedroom for himself and every slumming who comes down the turnpike, turned A. J. Carey, an ex-S. P. member, out of the reading room last Thursday. Carey was told that if he attended the S. P. meetings he would be barred from the S. P. headquarters. Several S. P. members have told us that we should report the matter to the Philadelphia S. P. We are

going to report the matter to the working class on the streets of Philadelphia next summer. We intend to make the S. P. show its dirty hand to people and to the many clean-minded chaps who are still hanging on to this league of reformers and crooks.

Organizer.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 22.

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

H. Waller.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 6.

(Enclosure.)

I.

Pasadena, February 26.—(Editor Herald): It seems to me there is a great deal of truth in E. L. Hutchinson's diagnosis of the cause of high cost of living. Has not James Hill said, "The high cost of living is the cost of living high?" The American men of the working class want too much of the luxuries of life. The average butcher wants the best cut of meat for himself and his family. That is as preposterous as that those who work in silk factories should want to wear silks, or those who work in Pullman carshops should want to travel first class. Those who build automobiles usually ride on the trolley cars—and that is right. My chauffeur tells me working people of France or Germany would not dream of doing things the workers of America do. I have always noticed the peasants of Europe are more contented than their class in America. The people need education along this line.

A Gentleman.

II.

(Reply.)

To "Gentleman," in Los Angeles Herald:—

You are certainly a most beautiful specimen of that class known as the "idle rich."

It is you and your parasitic class that live off of the labor of the producing or working class. You "toll not, neither do you spin," yet you roll in luxurious ease while the working-class man struggles for a bare existence.

Why should not the producers of silks and the makers of Pullman cars and automobiles wear them and ride in them? Is it not the fruit of their labor?

What do you do to earn your autos and your silks? You may say: "I pay for them with the money I have earned as director of a stock company, as owner of stocks and bonds, or as a 'captain of industry.'" But that conveys no idea, to my mind, of fruitful, necessary labor; it is labor only in the sense that a pickpocket or highwayman labors when he pilfers and robs.

You speak of the peasants (and I suppose you also mean to include the industrial workers, of Europe) as being more "content than their class in America." I suppose that the general strike of 400,000 members of the working class in Sweden, the late rising of the masses in Russia, the attempted revolution in Spain, the demonstrations of the working class in Italy, France, England and other European countries subsequent to the murder of Francisco Ferrer, the unemployed demonstrations in England, the strike of the government workers in France, the recent suffrage riots in Germany have all convinced you of the contentedness of the European peasantry and industrial workers.

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I suppose you pretend to be a Christian—most of your class do—if so, it may comfort you to know that Christ said, "The birds of the air have their nests, and the beasts of the field have their lairs, but the son of man has not where to lay his head."

This would make Christ a vagrant according to the laws of our free (?) land.

When the rich young man asked what he should do to be saved, Christ said, "Sell all you have and give to the poor." He also said that it was as impossible for a "rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven as it is for a camel to pass through the needle's eye."

We are putting out the literature sent from New York to us for free distribution. That "On to Philadelphia" fund was certainly a good stroke.

The fake Socialist party here is having a circus with itself these days. Ed.

Moore, one of the "proletarians" of the S. P., and ex-editor of the Philadelphia S. P.'s circular called, "The Socialist," is trying to raise funds to start a Philadelphia "Provoker." We

understand it is the purpose of this fellow to show the S. P. where it is wrong. Tom Heenan, the janitor for the Philadelphia S. P., who gets \$4 per week for his "services" and who has turned the S. P.'s reading room into a bedroom for himself and every slumming who comes down the turnpike, turned A. J. Carey, an ex-S. P. member, out of the reading room last Thursday. Carey was told that if he attended the S. P. meetings he would be barred from the S. P. headquarters. Several S. P. members have

told us that we should report the matter to the Philadelphia S. P. We are</

# OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,  
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtney,  
National Secretary, 144 Duchess Avenue,  
London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the  
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall  
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no  
Party announcements can go in that  
are not in this office by Tuesday,  
6 p.m.

## DE LEON IN BOSTON.

Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily  
and Weekly People, will speak under  
the auspices of Section Boston, Socialist  
Labor Party, SUNDAY afternoon,  
April 24, 1910, at 3 o'clock, in Faneuil  
Hall, Boston. Subject: "Some Objections  
to Socialism." Questions pertaining  
to the subject invited. Admission free.

## MARTFORD, ATTENTION!

Charles J. Mercer of Bridgeport,  
Conn., will discuss the question: "Why  
Workingmen Should Vote the Ticket of  
the Socialist Labor Party," on SUN-  
DAY, April 3, 7 P.M. at S. L. P. Hall,  
41 Elm street, Hartford. All are cordially  
invited to attend. Admission free.

## PHILADELPHIA LECTURE.

Propaganda meetings, under the  
auspices of the Socialist Labor Party,  
are held every Sunday in Morning Star  
Hall, northeast corner Ninth and Cal-  
lowhill streets, Philadelphia. On SUN-  
DAY afternoon, April 3, at 2:30 o'clock,  
Joseph Campbell will speak on "The  
Capitalist Press." Everybody wel-  
come. Free discussion.

## ATTENTION, BUFFALO!

Labor Lyceum lectures are held  
every Sunday afternoon at three  
o'clock, in Florence Parlor, 157 Main  
street, near Genesee street. General  
discussion follows each lecture. Every  
man and woman is invited to attend.  
Admission free.

April 3—Boris Reinstein on "Official  
Actions of Socialist Labor Party and  
Socialist Party, showing their Atti-  
tude towards the Principles of Inter-  
national Socialism."

April 10—Attorney Francis P. Baker  
on "The Tariff and its relation to the  
high cost of living."

April 17—William H. Carroll on  
"Industrial Unionism vs. Craft Union-  
ism."

April 24—Attorney Lewis Stockton  
on "The Charter Proposed by the Peo-  
ple."

May 1—Joint lecture by Leander A.  
Armstrong on "American Labor Day"  
and Boris Reinstein on "International  
May Day."

## WORKINGMEN AND WOMEN OF DETROIT!

Would you like higher wages? Would  
you like shorter working hours? Would  
you like better working conditions? If  
so, come to 23 Gratiot avenue, Detroit,  
3rd floor, April 7, and learn what Indus-  
trial Unionism is, how it works, and  
what it will do for you. Meeting held  
by Local 159, Industrial Workers of the  
World. Bring your friends. Admis-  
sion free.

## ST. LOUIS LECTURE.

On SUNDAY, April 10th at 2:30 P.M.  
H. J. Poelling will lecture on "A  
Trip Through a Modern Factory," at  
the headquarters of the S. L. P., 1517  
South Broadway, St. Louis. Every  
reader of this paper and sympathizer of  
the S. L. P. should attend this lecture.  
Admission free.

The Committee.

## SECTION DENVER LECTURES.

A series of lectures on the Labor  
Movement are given under the  
auspices of Section Denver, Socialist  
Labor Party, at 236 Fifteenth street,  
Charles Building. Lectures in the  
afternoon at 2:30 sharp.

APRIL 2—Business Meeting. All  
welcome.

APRIL 16—The Delusions of Re-  
form.

APRIL 17—The Development of  
American Politics.

APRIL 18—Trades Unions in Action.  
Free admission. Everybody invited.

REIMER IN MANCHESTER, N. H.  
"What is the Matter with the So-  
cialist Party?" will be the subject of  
a lecture to be delivered by Arthur  
H. Reimer, of Boston, Mass., at Crown  
Theatre, Hanover street, Manchester,  
N. H. on SUNDAY, April 3.

Doors open at 2:30 p.m. lecture  
begins at 2:45 sharp. Free discussion  
after lecture. Admission free; bring  
your friends.

# THREE MONTHS MORE

In Which to Realize the Aim of the  
Daily People Tenth Anniversary  
Club.

Three months still remain in which  
to complete the work of the Daily  
People Tenth Anniversary Club. Three  
months is ample time in which to  
secure five dollars worth of sub-  
scriptions to the Daily People or the  
Weekly People, provided you begin the  
work right now. We want to see all  
of our friends take hold of this plan  
of adding 10,000 readers to our lists;  
it is the most fitting way in which  
to celebrate the Daily People's Tenth  
Birthday. We should not be com-  
pelled to urge this matter; it should  
receive the hearty co-operation of  
everyone who stands by the Daily  
People.

While you are hesitating others are  
doing the work, some have already  
turned in their five dollars' worth of  
subs; here are their names:

John Martin, Stevinson, Cal. ... \$ 5.00  
O. La Roche, Versailles, Conn. 7.00  
E. Rosenberg, New York ..... 6.50  
W. J. Snyder, Altoona, Pa. .... 6.00  
W. Hewitt, Johnstown, Pa. .... 7.00  
W. Adamak, Pittsburg, Pa. .... 5.50  
H. Mueller, Wilkinsburg, Pa. ... 9.00  
R. Strach, San Antonio, Texas 10.00  
D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va. 8.50

Comrade Hewitt, whose name ap-  
pears on this list, is a comparatively  
recent arrival in this country, having  
formerly been a member of the British  
S. L. P. But stranger to the coun-  
try though he be, he is holding his  
own with the other comrades in the  
work of propaganda. His example  
should be an inspiration to some of  
you, who are sitting on the fence look-  
ing on, to jump down, and get a busi-  
ness on.

The roll of honor, list of those send-  
ing two or more subs last week, fol-  
lows:

J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz. .... 3  
P. W. Puch, Bureka, Cal. .... 3  
A. Gillhaus, Los Angeles, Cal. ... 2  
J. Matson, San Francisco, Cal. ... 2  
S. L. P. Section Denver, Colo. ... 2  
P. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. .... 7  
C. Markham, Belleville, Ill. .... 2

## OPERATING FUND.

The following contributions have been  
received to the Operating Fund since last  
report:

Branch 312, Workmen's Circle,  
Memphis, Tenn. .... 2.00  
W. Toy, Lincoln, Neb. .... 1.00  
E. Roush, Shawmut, Col. .... 2.00  
L. D. Bechtel, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00  
L. C. Haller, " " 1.00  
J. Lavigant, " " 3.00  
John Holler, " " 4.00  
J. Kalash, " " 4.00  
P. A. Fogelberg, Decatur, Wash.  
Branch 159, Workmen's  
Circle, Meriden, Conn. .... 1.00

M. Malmgren, Parkers Prairie,  
Minn. .... 1.00  
E. M. Jersey City, N. J. .... 10.00  
Branch 140, Workmen's  
Circle, Paterson, N. J. .... 1.00  
Branch 234, Workmen's Circle  
London, Canada .... 2.00

Contributed by the following  
members of the same Branch  
M. Hornstein ..... 1.00  
H. Himmelkamp ..... 50  
F. Eidenow ..... 25  
E. Levinson ..... 25  
G. Cristow ..... 25  
J. Goldman ..... 25  
Branch 76, Workmen's Circle,  
Brooklyn, N. Y. .... 1.00  
L. May, Dorchester, Mass. .... 2.00  
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa. .... 1.00  
G. Sherrane, New York .... 1.75

Previously acknowledged ... \$ 184.73

Grand total ..... \$ 5,226.57

## WOMAN —AND THE— Socialist Movement

Published Under Auspices of the So-  
cialist Women of Greater New York.

The first treatise of its kind pub-  
lished at a price within reach of all.

48 Pages. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

New York Labor News Co.,  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

# I. W. W. NOTES

From National Headquarters, Ham-  
tramck, Michigan.

Some time has passed since the last  
notes appeared in these columns. It  
is not lack of items of general interest,  
but lack of time at general headquarters  
for a report, which caused delay.  
Correspondence and other work per-  
taining to the general administration,  
being of a more urgent nature, had to  
be done first. With regret we must  
state that to the tardiness of many  
adherents of sound Industrial Unionism  
to assume their share of work and  
contribute financial support to the eco-  
nomic organization, we must ascribe  
this present state of affairs.

Prepaid Cards sold:—Denver, Colo.  
\$5.00; Chicago, Ill. \$3.00; St. Paul,  
Minn. \$18.00; Winona, Minn. \$7.00.

## LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Our young comrades who compose  
the New York Party Press Volunteers  
have been doing some good agitation  
work with Labor News literature. Last  
week they turned in \$12.12 as a result  
of their sales. They are enthusiastic  
in the work and prison walls, nor  
I'm-a-Bummery opposition, have no  
terrors for them.

S. L. P. Press, Edinburgh, Scotland,  
orders totaled \$14.48 last week; Salt  
Lake City, Utah. \$14.00; St. Paul,  
Minn., \$6.30; Athens, Ga. \$6.72; Colum-  
bus, S. C. \$3.00; Chicago, \$8.00;  
Buffalo, N. Y. \$8.60; Baltimore, Md.  
\$2.90; New Orleans, La. \$4.60; Jamestown,  
N. Y. \$2.50; Plainfield, N. J. \$2.00;  
Mystic, Conn. \$2.45; Hartford,  
Conn. \$2.00; Cold Springs, Colo. \$1.80;  
St. Louis, Mo. \$1.50; Indianapolis,  
Ind. \$1.35; and Ferguson, B. C., Can.  
\$1.00.

De Leon's lecture entitled "Wo-  
man's Suffrage," is making its way  
into new fields. It is a good pamphlet  
to bring to the attention of the  
suffragettes.

There is a brisk demand for Paine's  
"Age of Reason" which we can sup-  
ply in cloth binding for fifty cents.  
This book has done its share in driv-  
ing superstition from the mind of  
man. It has stood for a hundred  
years against clerical attempts to an-  
swer it and has to-day a wider cir-  
culation and more readers than ever.

## PHILADELPHIA LITERATURE FUND.

Section New York County, S. L. P.,  
acknowledges receipt of the following  
amounts contributed to the Philadelphia  
Literature Fund since last report. An-  
other batch of pamphlets is ready for  
forwarding. When the Philadelphia  
strike is ended we hope to have a com-  
prehensive report from our comrades in  
the strike zone, relating their experiences  
in distributing the literature, and the re-  
sults, so far as they can be determined at  
this time.

S. L. P. Section, Detroit, Mich. ... \$ 3.00  
A. Wernet, Denver, Col. .... 1.00  
Fannie Cheshire, El Paso, Tex. .... 50  
J. Moran, " " 50  
William Lohmeyer, " " 50  
M. Moranofsky, " " 25  
Herman Stillman, " " 50  
Clementi Garcia, " " 50  
Frank Morales, " " 25  
Fred W. Sow, B. Schoenizer and  
Alex Ralph, San Francisco, Cal. 3.00  
Branch Blythway, Section Alle-  
gheny County, Pa. .... 6.00  
E. Levinson ..... 25  
G. Cristow ..... 25  
J. Goldman ..... 25  
Branch 76, Workmen's Circle,  
Brooklyn, N. Y. .... 1.00  
L. May, Dorchester, Mass. .... 2.00  
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa. .... 1.00  
G. Sherrane, New York .... 1.75

Contributed by the following  
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J. Goldman ..... 25

Branch 234, Workmen's Circle  
London, Canada .... 2.00

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